



WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1900.

HAVING succeeded in keeping Kentucky in a condition of turmoil, confusion and disorder for almost a year, to the great injury and expense of the taxpayers of that State, the Southern republicans of North Carolina are now actively engaged in an attempt to create a like condition of affairs in that State also, and, with that purpose in view, are having the democratic registrars arrested on trumped-up charges of bribed negroes, who are so stupid that they give themselves away as soon as they get on the witness stand. Very little good can be expected of Southern white men when they abandon political association with their neighbors of their own race, and affiliate with negroes, who were taught by the carpetbaggers to hate those upon whom they depended for support, and have never forgotten that lesson.

ONE of the most pronounced republican Northern newspapers says the democrats enter upon this canvass with the absolute assurance of the electoral votes of the eleven States of the "old Southern Confederacy." Yes, the South sticks in the craw of the average Northern republican yet, and, next to public plunder, is the strongest cement that binds them together. But still, whenever there is anything to be gained in the North by the help of the South, "bygones are bygones." The South tried to secede in 1861 because she was denied the rights guaranteed her by the Constitution. New England tried to secede in 1812, because her shipping interests were in danger. But while the republicans love the latter, they hate the former.

An association has been formed by some rich republicans in Philadelphia for the purpose of advocating and supporting an open British alliance. The plutocratic parvenus of this country have grown tired and weary of plebeian ways, and long for those of the lords and ladies of England, by which they can treat their employees and servants with a great deal less consideration than negro slaves in the South used to receive from their masters. But the plutocrats referred to were poor then, and nothing is so conducive to change in some men's feelings than the acquisition of riches—no matter by what means.

THE natural infirmities of age have afflicted Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. His remarkable course in the Hawaiian and Philippine cases, is now supplemented by his support of Mr. McKinley's imperialism, and the more remarkable reason he assigns for it—that forty-one years ago negro slavery existed in the South. He forgets that some years earlier it existed in Massachusetts also, and that the negroes were brought to the South in Massachusetts ships; and that white slavery prevails even now in the mills and factories of that State.

NOT at all surprising is the fact that, with few exceptions, all the so-called "independent" newspapers of the country, certainly all in this immediate section, have, to all intents and purposes, gone over to the republicans, and are now exerting their utmost efforts in behalf of plutocratic imperialism, and its ancillaries, gold money, trusts, high taxes on the poor and exemption of the rich, and war, with all its dire evils. The cause of all this is attributed by many to the malign influence of Mr. Hanna's money.

THE republican newspapers profess to be in high glee over the public announcement by Mr. Ellery Anderson that he intends to vote the republican ticket next November. But every body else knows that Mr. Anderson deserted the democratic party ten years ago, and that since then he has never been accounted a democrat, and has had no part nor lot with democrats. That he supports Mr. McKinley is the legitimate thing for him to do, and no true democrat regrets that he does so.

THE AMERICANS in Alaska are denouncing the action of the international surveyors in drawing the line between the British and American possessions in that country, so as to put the most valuable gold mines on the side of the former. England is very profuse in her love for Mr. McKinley, for the part he has taken against the Boers, but when there is any material profit to be gained in a difference between the two countries, she invariably plays the winning hand.

BIDS for two million dollars worth of projectiles and gun carriages were opened at the War Department yesterday, and most of them, of course, were awarded to Northern contractors. The political canvass is now waxing on a pace, and government contractors are expected to contribute liberally to the republican election fund. Those who don't provide for their own household are worse than the heathen,

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
Washington, July 25.

The Navy Department has received the following from Capt. Thomas, senior officer commanding the squadron at Tientsin.

Chefoo, July 24.

A written message signed Conger, dated July 4, received at Tientsin the 21st says: "Have been besieged two weeks in British legation. Grave danger of general massacre by Chinese soldiers who are shelling legation daily. Relief soon, if at all. City without government, except by Chinese army. Determined massacre all foreigners. Entry relief into city probably hotly contested."

(Signed) THOMAS.

Taku, July 23.

The dispatch from Minister Conger received this morning through Capt. Thomas can have but little effect upon the credulity of the Congress message received through Minister Wu, save in as much as it tends to confirm the belief that the dispatch from Conger in the Wu dispatch would have said something about the sending of this dispatch of July 4, although it is possible that he had at the time of sending that of July 18 a belief that his earlier message had been received. It is too early, the officials say, to predict precisely what will be done, but the message will probably have an immediate effect toward the hurry of a relief expedition to Peking. Apparently the message does not say so in his dispatch to the chief of the State Department and that of the Navy Department is not interchangeable. That of the Navy changes its key word daily, that of the State department at irregular and infrequent periods. That of the latter is also less easy to decipher and requires for translation the work of experts. The Navy's code is more simple. All of these reasons are given to show that the July 4 message must have been written in plain English. On this basis some hope is found by the State Department that the dispatch from Conger of July 18 is still genuine.

The State Department has received a dispatch from Consul Goodnow at Shanghai which is inconclusive on all points relating to the situation at Peking but says that Li Hung Chang is still at that place and will probably remain there some time. The intimation is made that the aged Viceroy will conduct his negotiations with Peking and the powers from Shanghai as being more conducive to his personal safety than any other place.

The War Department has the following telegraphic report from Lieut. Col. Coolidge, acting colonel of Ninth Infantry, dated Chefoo, July 25: Tientsin captured July 14. City divided among powers, the southeast quarter being assigned to American troops under Col. Meade; Marine corps for police and protection. Since then the powers have instituted a temporary government council under Col. De Quary, Russian; Lieut. Col. Ake, Japanese; and Lieut. Col. Bower, British, but has not yet gone into force. The American troops are still protecting their quarters.

For the first time within the past two weeks, Minister Wu today failed to visit the State Department. "I have nothing new," he said, "so why should I go?" The Minister does not expect a reply from his government to President McKinley's note for at least six days. The work of the Chinese secretaries of the legation, in translating the President's note into Chinese and then transmitting it into cipher was tedious and consumed a great deal of time. The Minister was when the dispatch received at the Navy department this morning from Capt. Thomas at Taku, transmitting a message from Minister Conger, dated July 4. He expressed confidence in the contents of the message and said at that time he was of the opinion that the ministers were closely besieged. Now, however, he thinks the situation has changed. He places the greatest confidence in the cablegram from Director General of Telegraph Sheng, of yesterday, in which he says that the ministers are to be sent to Tientsin by escort. In his message, Director Sheng says that Wen Jui, under orders of the Tsungli-yamen, visited the ministers and found them all unharmed. The Minister said that Wen is one of the secretaries of the Tsungli-yamen and that he probably secured from the ministers the message he transmitted to Secretary Hay, several days ago as the date of Wen's visit to the foreigners, according to Sheng's cables gram, corresponds with the date of Conger's message. Since the beginning of the Chinese trouble and since the first word was received of the terrible plight of the foreigners in Peking, Minister Wu has favored the immediate sending of a relief expedition to Peking. Today, however, he is not so sanguine of the success of such a movement. "The Chinese mind," he said, "works contrary to yours. What you think is right, they think is wrong. The government will bring the ministers out of Peking and if the allied forces should move on to their relief now you know not what would happen. They would not understand that you only wanted to rescue the ministers. They would think you were going to destroy their homes and city and kill them. The movement from Tientsin, of the troops, would be passed from one point to another by the boxers and the news would spread like wildfire. They are coming to kill us," they would say. "We will first kill the foreigners and then defend ourselves."

"It would be better to wait until the government has time to get the ministers out of Peking and then let the relief force meet them on the way. I have advocated all along the sending of a relief force, but now it would be better to wait. Our people would not understand."

The government has declined the offer submitted by Minister Wu and purporting to have been made by officials of the Chinese government to have Minister Conger escorted to Tientsin with the other foreign diplomats. This government holds that it has a right to be placed in free communication with its representatives at Peking, the seat of the government to which he was accredited. It also insists that Minister Conger himself should first inform the State Department as to what he thinks of the

plan and whether he believes that it would be safe for him to make the journey under Chinese escort. Minister Wu was told that the sincerity of the government was under test in this matter and that it could only be proved by opening free communication between the ministers at Peking and their home governments.

The State department today finally admitted that Minister Wu had again been made the intermediary to try and get another message to Minister Conger in Peking. This second dispatch was handed to the Chinese Minister on Sunday and basing the calculation upon the time consumed in getting the alleged reply from Conger to the first dispatch, it is hoped to get his response to this second cablegram by next Tuesday, although it may come sooner. It was also admitted at the department that a message had been conveyed in such terms as to leave no doubt as to whether it really came from Minister Conger himself or not. The purport of the dispatch is kept secret by the department in order that there should be no clue given to the Chinese officials as to the character of the reply expected. It is known, however, that it not only inquired about the condition of the foreigners in Peking, but assured Minister Conger that every effort is being made to send speedy relief to him and his colleagues.

General MacArthur transmitted to the War department by cable the following telegram from the Alcaldia of the recently formed municipal government at Tientsin, Luzon:

"To President McKinley.
"Alcaldia and municipal council, Tientsin, Luzon, installed under General Young's supervision, salute you and tender allegiance."
(Signed) RIVERA.

The two twenty-four pound howitzer mortar siege gun that were given to Mr. Fr. Hume by the government have been put in position at Hume's Spring, near St. Asaph, and are quite an attraction to that place. The sergeant in whose charge they were brought from Fort Montgomery says they are valuable guns and were intended to defend the fort from an expected attack of "rebels" during the "rebellion."

Among the visitors here today is Judge Strother of southwest Virginia. The Judge is still a republican, but not a Walker republican, and says General Walker, the republican congressional candidate in his district, will be defeated by a larger majority than he was two years ago.

The Maryland division of the Sons of Veterans has strongly endorsed the proposition for the erection of a Memorial College here, and recommended that the board of trade of this city pass resolutions in its favor. This is the college for which Mr. Frank Hume has offered to give fifty acres of land near Addison estate, near Arlington, Alexandria, and it is on their site by located. The adjoining property belongs to the Addison estate, to Mrs. Garfield and to Colonel Sikes, and is on the line of the Mt. Vernon avenue, the construction of which the college would promote.

The stock market was still strong here today, but wheat and corn were weak.

The only public talk here today is about the condition of affairs in Peking, which no more is definitely known now than a month ago, and the fate of the legations is still a matter of conjecture, in which one man's opinion is no better than another's.

Politics are very quiet today. Mr. Richardson, the chairman of the democratic congressional committee, has prepared the speech he will make in formally notifying Mr. Bryan of his nomination. It is a long one and will be used as a campaign document. Prominent democrats here from various different sections of the country express their views of his party in both the Presidential and Congressional elections, and denounce the continuation of wars for political purposes.

Attorney General Montague of Virginia, was here yesterday, on his way to Fairfax Court House, to see his friend Mr. Walter Moore, with whom he came here today to ride the horse show. Mr. Montague is a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in his State and told an acquaintance here that his prospects are most favorable. It is said that Representative Swanson, from Mr. Montague's own district, who is also a candidate for the nomination referred to, was also expected at Manassas today.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lord Roberts has restored the line of communication recently cut by the Boers.

A bloody battle is in progress between Government and insurgent forces near Panama.

Mr. W. J. Bryan has accepted the invitation to attend the Grand Army encampment at Chicago next month.

Captain Krug, of the United States army, says the situation in the Philippines is just like that under the last years of Spanish rule.

Ex-Representative George M. Curtis, of Iowa, like Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, has declined to accept the First Assistant Postmaster-Generalship.

It is understood that Chairman Richardson will make imperialism, militarism and trusts the three leading points in his speech at the Bryan ratification meeting.

The price of wheat fell nearly two cents in Baltimore yesterday, and closed at 73½ to 73, as against 75 to 75½ on the preceding day. Corn closed at 48½, a drop of five-eighths.

Gen. William F. Draper has sent his resignation to Washington as United States ambassador to Italy. Increasing pressure of business of the Draper Company, of Hopedale, Mass., is given as the reason for his resignation at this time.

The national committee of gold democrats will meet in Indianapolis tomorrow to decide whether or not the party shall have a presidential ticket in the field. The sentiment among the members who have arrived seems to be against a third ticket.

Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District of Columbia militia, has forwarded to the President, through the Secretary of War, the nomination of Maj. Theodore Mosher, U. S. Infantry, retired, for appointment as adjutant of the District militia in place of First Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., U. S. A., who at his own request has been ordered to join his regiment.

A gentleman recently cured of dyspepsia gave the following appropriate rendering of Burns' famous blessing: "Some have meat and cannot eat, and some have meat and we can eat—Kodol Dyspepsia Cure be thanked." This preparation will digest what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures indigestion and all stomach disorders.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. Mosby Wilson, of Prince William county, died very suddenly Monday morning. He was about thirty years old and unmarried.

The fire in the Dismal swamp is still burning on the southern side of the great wilderness, where none of Sunday's storms was felt.

The congregation of Berea Church, at Spotsylvania Courthouse, is about ready to begin rebuilding on the site of the old church, which was destroyed by fire about a year ago.

Joseph Rapley, wanted in Williamsburg for robbing the Peninsula Bank, on May 24 last, was arrested at Portland, Oregon, on Monday. Three men robbed the bank of \$5,500 and escaped.

Senator John W. Daniel and his son, Mr. Edward Daniel, are traveling in the West. They are at present in the State of Oregon and are expected to reach Lynchburg some time in the latter part of this month.

Miss Burney Pitts, a young lady of Caroline county, was killed by lightning Sunday morning while asleep at her home near Schumerville. A little brother, who was sleeping by the side of the young lady, was shocked, but soon revived. The mother and aunt of Miss Pitts came to her room only a few minutes before the fatal stroke and witnessed her death.

Three miles from Chesterfield Court House lightning struck the barn of Mr. H. A. Wells Monday afternoon. Five horses and two mules were killed instantly. The barn caught fire and was consumed with a great deal of feed and corn and the dead bodies of the horses and mules. Mr. Wells had just left the barn. He places his loss at \$1,000, partially covered by insurance.

The torpedo boat destroyer Dale was successfully launched sideways at the Trigg Shipbuilding Company's yard in Richmond at one o'clock yesterday. The Dale is 245 feet in length over all, 23 feet beam and 8 foot draft, and has a displacement of 130 tons. It is expected that it will make twenty-eight miles an hour. The contract for the construction of the hull and machinery is stated at \$260,000.

During a storm of thunder and lightning Monday night a frame dwelling, owned and occupied by the Misses Schooley, just east of Round Hill, was struck by light and burned to the ground. The three elderly ladies who owned it were not at home at the time, being at a neighbor's. The sight of the building in flames was the first intimation of their misfortune. Everything in the house, including wearing apparel, was burned. The house was said all the worldly possessions of the ladies.

That portion of King street, Hampton, extending from the corner of Union street to the residence of Mr. Caroline Whitte and a strip of Union street, running from the corner to the home of Mr. Hobbs, was destroyed by fire, which broke out shortly after 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The buildings were all frame, and the fire had little trouble in making great headway owing to the extreme dryness and the combustible condition of the property destroyed. Besides the buildings, the wood, coal and fuel yard, which was owned by Mr. George Guy, who also is a loser to the extent of five buildings, met a like fate. The flames started in a saloon kept by a colored man; loss \$75,000.

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

With a heavy club, striking from behind his victim, Ernest Mullen, felled and killed Warren O'Hare at Waterford, Londonderry county, Monday night. O'Hare was an employee at the navy yard in Washington, and had been spending his vacation at Waterford. He was very attentive to a young lady of that place, about whom Mullen is alleged to have made an indecent remark. Mullen made no denial of the story, and there was a heated dispute between the two men, which ended, however, without more serious trouble, O'Hare offering to fight Mullen then and there and the latter declining the combat. Not more than ten minutes later, while O'Hare was standing in front of a livery stable talking with Victor Schooley, Mullen, with a heavy club in his hand, struck with one behind O'Hare's head, and then, with great rapidity, dealt two more blows before his victim fell. Throwing aside his club, Mullen then jumped upon O'Hare, who, by this time, was stretched upon the ground and kicked him brutally. While the bystanders were still dazed by the suddenness of the attack, Mullen left the scene and made for the country, nobody stopping him. Yesterday morning, however, he was caught and sent to Leinstown jail.

O'Hare died without knowing the cause of his death. He did not see Mullen approach and was stunned by the first blow. He lived for about thirty minutes, and just before he died regained consciousness and asked the physician who was attending him if he had been struck by lightning. Mullen is about twenty-two years old, O'Hare was originally from Ohio, and formerly a resident of Waterford. During the Spanish-American war he was a member of the First Regiment of Volunteers of the District of Columbia.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

Kogora Takahira, the new Japanese plenipotentiary to the United States, does not believe that the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China have been instrumental in causing the present troubles.

The Russian force which left Chabin had some hard fighting with the Boers who are overrunning Manchuria, and the situation is said to be critical.

Advices have been received stating that all the Protestant Episcopal missionaries are safe, having abandoned the missions and gone to the coast towns.

It was stated that a plot had been arranged to assassinate the Chinese minister or a member of the legation in Paris.

Chinamen are gathering in Tientsin from all districts where fighting is going on, and a famine is threatened. Li Hung Chang promises to secure a message from M. Pichon, the French minister, within five days.

The Porte is considering the subject of sending a force to China to co-operate with the powers.

The theory is advanced that the Chinese government is holding the ministers as hostages.

It has been demonstrated by experience that consumption can be prevented by the early use of One Minute Cough Cure. This is the favorite remedy for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Cures quickly.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From China.

Shanghai, July 25.—Fugitives from the interior report that the imperial Chinese troops are killing all boxers on sight, saying that the boxers deceived them into embarking on a hopeless struggle.

Paris, July 25.—The French consul at Shanghai telegraphs that a hundred French missionaries have been killed in southern Manchuria.

Shanghai, July 25.—Eight British transports and three thousand American troops have arrived at Taku. Both the British and American contingents are deficient in artillery.

Li Hung Chang insists that he can get a telegram from M. Pichon, the French minister in Peking, in five days time.

A Chinese paper here publishes an intercepted message from Peking saying that the foreigners there perished on July 5. The message adds that the head of the French bishop was exposed on a pole outside the victory's yamen.

London, July 25.—Lord Salisbury today informed Ambassador Choate that he had every reason to believe that all the foreigners in Peking perished on either July 6 or 7.

Mukden, Manchuria, July 25.—The Russians have been driven back along the Manchurian railroad.

Shanghai July 25.—All the missionaries of every nationality have been ordered to come to Shanghai and Hong Kong. An universal uprising is regarded as certain. Refugees who arrive here appear in a pitiable state and are generally penniless.

The Japanese troops who landed at Shanghai-Kwan met with opposition. Fighting has been going on between Russians and Chinese for three days at Kai Pa-Dang in the Liao Tung peninsula. The Russians have lost 200 men. The Chinese are endeavoring to smash the communications with New Chwang and Port Arthur and are strongly attacking Grasky.

The boxer movement has spread south to the district northwest of Shanghai where the provinces of Shan-tung, Honan, and Kiang-Su join. The boxers are burning missions in Kiang-Su and Hin-Chou. Southern Chinese troops are going toward Peking.

Foreign News.

Berlin, July 25.—The Vossische Zeitung today condemns President McKinley's action in replying to the alleged plea of the Chinese Emperor. The paper says that McKinley has disturbed the solidarity of the civilized world regarding China by injudiciously following Chinese wishes.

Constantinople, July 25.—At the request of the foreign ambassadors, the Sultan has forbidden the newspapers to publish the details of the Chinese massacres, the accounts would inflame the ignorant in Turkey who believe Turkey's woes are due to the interference of the "foreign devils" and who might seek a similar cure.

Madrid, July 25.—A great hot wave prevails throughout Spain. The temperature today is 109 degrees in the shade, but no rain.

London, July 25.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Robert Threlker, Liberal, made an attack on the war in South Africa calling attention to the terrible cost in blood which now amounts to 35,000 killed and wounded with 20,000 more in hospital from sickness. Mr. Chamberlain made reply declaring the war was a just one and the loss of life should not be considered against it. England, said Mr. Chamberlain, had not embarked on the war from any motive of revenge. The Colonial Secretary admitted, however, that the colonial rebels would be disfranchised. In the vote which followed Mr. Chamberlain was supported by 169 to 100.

Republican Committee.

Chicago July 25.—Affairs at the congressional republican committee headquarters at the Auditorium were quiet today. Additional inquiries today by the arrival of Congressman Babcock and Congressman Hull, chairman respectively of the congressional committee and executive committee. There was an extended conference with Secretary Overstreet and plans for campaigns in a number of doubtful districts were mapped out. After the meeting Secretary Overstreet said: "I firmly believe that with proper and united effort we will have a republican majority in Congress. But the situation is a peculiar one, and we dare not overlook a single chance. The election of McKinley is no doubt, whatever, but as regards the carrying of Congressmen other matters must be considered. Chairman Babcock shares the views of Secretary Overstreet. 'It is the solid south that handicaps us,' he said, 'and there are many states which will give their electoral votes to McKinley and Roosevelt and yet have forty per cent democrats in their congressional delegations. We have a big fight before us, but I have no fear of the result.'

The Goebel Murder Trial.

Georgetown, Ky., July 25.—Attorneys for the prosecution say they will explode a bomb before the end of the week. It is the growing belief that Yontsey is to be put on the stand as being a closing witness. Todd, who was Yontsey's private secretary, testified that on Saturday before the shooting in the middle window in the Assistant Secretary of State's office. The window was raised and Yontsey had a gun across his knees.

Tod continued: "About an hour later, Powers came into my office and asked me if I knew Yontsey; he asked me to go talk with him as he was acting peculiarly. I went to Powers's office and found Yontsey sitting at the west front window with the sash raised five or six inches. His gun was leaning against his leg. I asked him what he was doing and he said nothing. He then said: 'They are going to start trouble,' pointing at the Capitol building, 'and I am going to be prepared.'

Penniless in a Foreign Land.

London, July 25.—The story describing the discharge of Canadian volunteers from London hospitals in a homeless and penniless condition has created a sensation and fear is expressed for the bad effect of such action on Canadian loyalty. The official explanations say that those discharged were incapacitated by sickness. The explanation adds that the soldiers "were given a shilling a day and thus there was ample provision, but nothing can be done to prevent a man squandering his money."

This explanation is regarded as adding insult to injury, as one shilling a day might sustain life in the worst of circumstances, but is barely sufficient for one meal in decent parts of the city. Hence, the discharged men have nearly starved and spend their nights on park benches.

The War in Africa.

London, July 25.—A dispatch from Lord Roberts today indicates that the British have suffered another disaster by losing 200 men of the Western frontiers to the Boer. If Roberts' report is correct, then twice as many men were captured there than at first reported. Lord Roberts' dispatch adds that "Baden-Powell has scattered the Boers at Magato, in the western Transvaal. General Ian Hamilton has reached Rustenburg, completely commanding the enemy's retreat. They have abandoned their positions." Lord Roberts chronicles a general advance against the Boers to the eastward. These Boers are generally believed to constitute the main army, and President Kruger is reported with them, and is said to be in personal command.

A press dispatch from Bloemfontein, spruit, dated yesterday (Tuesday), says that the Boers have evacuated all their positions and are reported to be moving northwest toward Lydenburg, to which place President Kruger is going. The dispatch adds that it is not likely that the British advance on Middleburg will be contested.

The Insurrection in Colombia.

Panama, Colombia, July 25.—The rebels are at the gates of the city. Fighting continued all yesterday in the suburbs and straggling bands about the town. The streets are deserted and all places of business are closed. The government forces, who hold entrenched positions in the suburbs, are making a strong defense but it is doubtful if they can hold out for a long time. The number of dead and wounded so far is estimated at over 200. Among the wounded is General Lezade, who had been in command of the government troops. A more vigorous attack on the city defenses may be expected. All foreigners in Panama are flying their respective national flags over their houses. All Colombian citizens between the ages of 18 and 31 years have been called to arms. There is no American warship at present at either Panama or Colon.

Brotherhoods Have a Grievance.

New York July 25.—There is a disagreement between the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers and locomotive firemen, and the New York Central Railroad Company. This is said to be the result of the railroad company's refusal to comply with certain demands of its firemen and engineers. It is said that the principal demand the men make is that they be paid more wages. The general superintendent of the Central was inclined to minimize the importance of the demands so far as trouble growing out of them was concerned. He said there are no serious differences between the brotherhoods and the company and there is no danger of a strike.

Assassinated on the Street.

New York, July 25.—Two U. S. Marines were shot and one instantly killed early this morning in Brooklyn. The dead man is private Pierce, of Company C, Fifth battalion marine corps. James Costigan, of the same company, was wounded. The alleged murderer, a Luigi Longobucco, an Italian grocer, was walking along the street when Longobucco, without warning, fired at the men. Costigan ran when shot and was found in a serious condition. The Marines were unarmed. It is said they had quarreled with and taunted the Italian some time previous to the shooting.

The Heated Term in London.

London, July 25.—The unabated heat in London is becoming a serious matter. The hospitals are full to overflowing with prostration cases and the suffering in the crowded districts is intense. In these quarters the increase of the mortality is alarming. The thermometer registers 90 degrees today. Stranded omnibuses can be seen all over town, where the horses have fallen. It is reported that 200 "bus horses" have died from heat in the last few days.

Woman Arrested.

Bridgeport, N. J., July 25.—Mrs. Della Campbell, of Port Norris, who was a fugitive from justice, charged with assault and battery and threatening to kill Miss Mary Reed and Mrs. George Reed last Sunday night, has been arrested.

Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, July 25.—Two lives were lost, and three persons seriously burned in an explosion and fire in the fourth story of 125 Dearborn street, at 12:30 o'clock this morning. But for the heroism of policemen who rushed into the burning building the death list would have been a long one. The fire originated in the Windsor-Collar Company's plant on the expiry from chemicals used in the manufacture of celluloid collars.

The Markets.

Chicago, July 25.—The market closed as follows: Wheat—Aug 74½ to 75; Sept 75½ to 76; George town, July 25.—Wheat 65 to 71.

MINCED IN BRICK MACHINE.

Instant death and his body badly mutilated was the fate which overtook Charles Long, a machinist, aged 55 years, when he attempted to repair a machine yesterday morning in the brick yard of Wm. E. Edwards, at Sayreville, N. J. Long met his death because of a misunderstanding, which it is thought was probably his own fault, although this may never be known. The chopping machine was out of order in the clay room, and the engine was shut down so that the repairs could be made. Long was working at the big piece of machinery when suddenly the long shaft began to revolve, and before his companions or Long could signal to the engineer to shut down the power, the unfortunate man was struck by one of the arms of the chopping machine. Death was instantaneous, and his body was hurled into the machine where it would have soon been pounded to pulp. Horrified workmen rushed to the scene, but the body was taken out, but not before it was badly mutilated. Long was a good, careful man and leaves a family. The men who were repairing the machine were not to make sure that the instructions to have the power shut off were understood, but some one blundered.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.

The Board of Public Works has just completed its assessment of the railroads of the State. This shows an increased valuation for this year over 1899 of \$1,122,861. The total State tax for 1900 is \$253,120.29. The increase of State taxes for 1900 over 1899 is \$17,882.17; taxes Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad \$4,529.19; taxes Norfolk and Western Railroad \$81,155.88; taxes Southern Railroad \$3,378.25; total for the three largest is \$89,063.27; the total mileage in 1899 was \$3,690.56 and in 1900, 3,709.92.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbie's Spargan's Pills cure kidney ills. Sample free. Ask leading druggist Co., Chicago or N. Y.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Senator Hanna and family leave Cincinnati, O., for Elberon, N. J., this afternoon where they will occupy the summer residence of Franklin Murphy, member of the national executive committee.

The democratic headquarters in China will be formally thrown open on September 1st, in the same rooms as those used by the republican national committee in 1896.

TO REDUCE COUNTY SCHOOLS.—The State department of public instruction will, in a short time, issue a circular calling upon the county school authorities and the patrons of Virginia public schools to unite in reducing the number of country schools.

The circular will refer especially to the schools in the country districts. The State officials claim that the multiplying of country schools has paralyzed the Virginia school system. It is said that in nearly every county in the State there are too many weak district schools with a poor attendance of pupils and taught by poorly paid teachers.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Alexandria was called by the Mayor at the request of six members of the board of the City Council, for July 24, 1900, to consider an ordinance requiring the city to co-operate with the Virginia Railway Company to pay into the city treasury an amount commensurate with the privilege they enjoy in the use of the streets of the city also to take some action in regard to repairs to the City Hall.

There were present: Wm. H. Marley, esq., President, and Messrs. Curtis, W. Sweeney and J. T. Sweeney.